PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of	Confirmation No.: 9405
Jang Seo KEE	Group Art Unit: 2681
Serial No.: 09/656,025	Examiner: Temica M. DAVIS
Filed: September 6, 2000	**Customer No.: 34610**

For: BACKUP METHOD FOR USER DATA IN MOBILE TERMINAL

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
220 20th Street S.
Customer Window, Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Crystal Plaza Two, Lobby, Room 1B03
Arlington, VA 22202

Sir:

Submitted herewith in triplicate is Appellant(s) Appeal Brief in support of the Notice of Appeal filed October 12, 2004. Enclosed is Check No.14146 for the Appeal Brief fee of $340.00.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,
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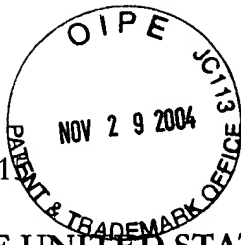
Docket No: K-21[...]

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Jang Seo KEE   :

Serial No: 09/656,025   :   Group Art Unit: 2681

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Sir:

This Appeal Brief is submitted in triplicate pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed on

October 12, 2004 in connection with the above-application.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is LG Information & Communications, Ltd. by virtue of an

Assignment recorded in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on November 9, 2000 under

reel/frame 011090/0333.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

No appeals or interferences are pending in connection with this application.

STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-4 and 6-44 have been finally rejected and are the subject of this appeal. A complete copy of the claims on appeal is set forth in the Appendix attached to this paper.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

There is no status to report regarding the non-entry of any after-final amendment. All claim amendments have been entered and at least some of the claims have been rejected twice, thereby making this appeal proper.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Mobile communication terminals[1] have changed the way people live their lives. These terminals not only allow users to place phone calls, send e-mails, and access the internet at any time of day, they also serve as repositories for business and personal information. This information includes phone book information, speed-dial numbers, and speech recognition data just to name a few.

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[1] Within the context of the claimed invention, mobile communication terminals include cellular phones, personal communication service (PCS) terminals, web- or voice-enabled personal digital assistants, and any other electronic device capable of wirelessly transmitting voice and/or data.

Because of technology upgrades, better pricing plans, or other reasons, people change mobile terminals from time to time. Conventionally, this presented a serious challenge as users would have to manually re-enter all the infomation in the new terminal that was previously stored in the old terminal. Needless to say, this exercise was very time consuming and prone to errors. (See page 3, line 23 - page 4, line 5).

Efforts have been made to improve upon the data transfer process. For example, Figure 2 shows a system where a mobile terminal is connected by a cable to a personal computer. The information in the terminal is downloaded through the cable for storage in the computer. When the user buys a new terminal, the terminal is connected to the computer to receive the stored information.

While less time-consuming, the Figure 2 method has a number of significant drawbacks. First, data transfer is required to take place at the computer site, which limits mobility and compromises the user's convenience. Second, in order to perform the data transfer, the user must buy a specially dedicated cable, which increases costs. Third, the terminal must be designed to include a special communications port for receiving the cable. The inclusion of this port increases the cost of the terminal and makes it less competitive in the market.

The present invention overcomes these and/or other drawbacks by providing a method for increasing the efficiency of transferring information into new mobile terminals in virtually an effortless manner, without special hardware requirements, and without limitations on mobility and convenience. This is accomplished by wirelessly transmitting information in the

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old terminal to a memory at a radio switching center, and then downloading the information from the radio switching center into the new terminal. (See Figure 3). The way in which the information is stored and later accessed by the new terminal represents a significant improvement in the art.

In accordance with one embodiment,[2] the method includes transmitting user data of a first mobile (old) terminal for storage in a base station, transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal to the base station with the user data, **storing the user data in the base station using the transmitted phone number as an address**, and then downloading the user data stored in the base station to a second (new) mobile terminal. (These steps are included in the flow chart of Figure 4). Preferably, **the user data is downloaded using a phone number corresponding to the user data to be downloaded as an address**. (Distinguishing features of the invention, as discussed in the Argument portion of this Brief, have been highlighted for the convenience purposes.) See pages 8-12 of the specification.

Storing user data in the base station using the phone number of the transmitting (old) terminal as an address is an effecient way of backing up the user data and allowing this data to be subsequently downloaded into the new terminal. The remaining embodiments share these advantages.

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[2] The different embodiments are defined by the claims at issue.

Additional steps of the method include transmitting a backup request signal from the first mobile terminal to the base station, transmitting a response signal from the base station to the first mobile terminal in response to the backup request signal, transmitting the user data from the first mobile terminal to the base station if the response signal is identified, and storing the user data in the base station. The radio connection between the base station and first mobile terminal may be automatically terminaed after transmitting/receiving mutual complete commands.

Moreover, the backup request signal may be transmitted to the base station on a password protected basis. Also, downloading the user data to the second terminal may be performed using the same password, which may be a special password related to maintenance. Once the connection between the base station and second mobile terminal is ended, the user data may be cleared from the base station.

In accordance with a second embodiment, the method includes receiving, in a base station, a phone number of a first mobile terminal transmitted from a second mobile terminal, **accessing user data stored in the base station for the first mobile terminal based on the transmitted phone number**, and transmitting the user data for storage to the second mobile terminal. The accesssing step may be performed based on an authorized password transmitted from the second terminal, and the user data may include phone book information, speed-dial information, quick-dial information, and/or speech-recognition information.

An additional step includes clearing user data transmitted from the base station to the second mobile terminal when connection between the base station and second mobile terminal ends. Also, the phone number of the first mobile terminal may not be the phone number of the second mobile terminal.

In accordance with a third embodiment, the method includes transmitting user data of a first mobile terminal to a base station, **transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal to the base station and using the transmitted phone number as an address for the user data,** and receiving acknowledgment from the base station that the user data has been received. The connection between the first mobile terminal and base station may be automatically ended upon receiving the acknowledgment. Also, transmission of the user data and password may be preceded by password authentication, which password may be a maintenance password established for the first mobile terminal.

In accordance with a fourth embodiment, the method includes transmitting a phone number of a first mobile terminal from a second mobile terminal to a base station and receiving, in the second mobile terminal, **user data of the first mobile terminal from the base station based on the phone number of the first mobile terminal.** Transmission of the phone number may be preceded by transmission of a valid password

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ISSUES

1)   Whether claims 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18-20, 22, 25, 30, 33, and 38 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 6,064,880 to Alanara in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,597,772 to Flemming III.

2)   Whether claims 3, 7, 12, 15, 37, and 41 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Alanara and Flemming taken in combination with U.S. Patent No. 6,330,434 to Nitta.

3)   Whether claims 4, 9, 13, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32, 39, and 40 are obvious under 35 USC § 103(a) over Alanara and Flemming taken in combination with U.S. Patent No. 5,894,596 to Hayes, Jr.

4)   Whether claims 8 and 16 are obvious under 35 USC § 103(a) over Alanara, Flemming, and Nitta taken in combination with U.S. Patent No. 6,173,159 to Wright.

5)   Whether claims 21 and 29 are obvious under 35 USC § 103(a) over a combination of Alanara, Flemming, and Wright.

6)   Whether claims 22, 26-28, 34-36, and 42-44 under 35 USC § 103(a) over Alanara and Flemming taken in combination with U.S. Patent No. 6,157,844 to Doran.

GROUPING OF THE CLAIMS

The claims are grouped as follows: Group 1 includes claims 1-10, Group 2 includes claims 11-19, Group 3 includes claims 20-29, Group 4 includes claims 30-37, and Group 5 includes claims 38-44. The claims in each group are patentably distinct from one another and therefore do not stand or fall together.

ARGUMENT

Appellant respectfully submits that the rejections in the Final Office Action are improper for the following reasons. The rejections are discussed in the order presented in the Final Office Action.

I.   **Claims 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18-20, 22, 25, 30, 33, and 38 are Non-Obvious Over an Alanara-Flemming Combination.**

Claim 1 recites a method for backing up user data in a communication system. This method includes transmitting user data of a "first mobile terminal" for storage in a base station, and then transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal to the base station with the user data. In addition to these features, claim 1 recites "storing the user data in the base station using the transmitted phone number as an address," i.e., the user data is stored in the base station based on the telephone number of the "first mobile terminal" which transmitted the data.

In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for claim 1, two requirements must be satisfied. First, the cited references must teach or suggest all the features in claim 1. Second, there must have been some <u>teaching or suggestion</u> in existence at the time the claimed invention was made that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to <u>combine</u> the references in an attempt to form the invention. See MPEP § 2143.01 and *In re Rouffet*, 47 USPQ.2d 1453, 1457 (Fed. Cir. 1998). The applied references fail to satisfy at least the first requirement of this test.

The Alanara patent discloses a method for backing up data stored in a mobile terminal, by transmitting data from the mobile terminal to a base station for storage. The Alanara patent, however, does not teach or suggest storing this data in the base station "using the transmitted phone number as an address" as recited in step (c) of claim 1. The Examiner agreed, see the third paragraph of page 4 of the Final Office Action.

To make up for this deficiency, the Fleming patent was cited. Fleming discloses storing user data of a mobile terminal in an external database. The user data may include telephone numbers stored in a phone book of the mobile terminal. (See column 4, line 33 - column 5, line 9). Unlike the claimed invention, however, the phone book numbers of the mobile termial are stored in the database based on an alphanumeric identifier associated with that phone number or based on the telephone number itself. Flemming <u>does not</u> teach or suggest storing the phone book numbers <u>based on the user's own mobile terminal phone number</u> as recited in claim 1.

To illustrate these differences, consider the following non-limiting example where a user's mobile terminal phone number is 555-5555 and a phone book of the user's terminal includes his wife's telephone number (123-4567). Fleming transmits the phone number of the wife's terminal to an external database. The external database then stores the wife's phone number (123-4567) in memory in association with the alphanumeric identifier "wife," not in association with the phone number of the user's terminal (555-5555) as required by claim 1.

More specifically, unlike the claimed invention, the user terminal of Flemming does not transmit the phone number of the user's terminal to the external database, and the external database does not then store the wife's number (123-4567) using the user's mobile terminal phone number (555-5555) as an address. Fleming therefore fails to teach or suggest steps (b) and (c) recited in claim 1.

Absent a teaching or suggestion of steps (b) and (c), Appellants submit that the first requirement for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness of claim 1 cannot be satisfied. Claim 1 and its dependent claims are therefore non-obvious and thus patentable over an Alanara-Flemming combination for at least these reasons.

Claims 2 and 6 are non-obvious on grounds that the Alanara and Flemming patents fail to individually or collectively teach or suggest "storing the user data in the base station using the transmitted phone number as an address" taken in combination with the features separately recited in the aforementioned dependent claims. MPEP § 2142 *et seq.* requires the cited combination to teach or suggest the invention *as a whole*. The Alanara and Flemming patents do

not teach or suggest the features of claims 2 and 6 as a whole when taken in combination with the features in claim 1. Claims 2 and 6 are therefore non-obvious along with claim 1.

Claim 10 recites that "the user data are downloaded using a phone number corresponding to the user data to be downloaded as an address." The Alanara and Flemming patents do not individually or collectively teach or suggest storing user data using a phone number of any kind. It therefore logically follows that these patents fail to teach or suggest the features of claim 10, which recites that the user data is downloaded using a phone number corresponding to the user data to be downloaded as an address.

Absent a teaching or suggestion of these features, Appellants submit that an Alanara-Flemming combination cannot render claim 10 obvious. Claim 10 is therefore patentable, not only by virtue of its dependency from claim 1 but also based on the features separately recited therein.

Claim 11 recites "transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal to the base station with the user data," and then "storing the user data in the base station using the transmitted phone number as an address." Appellants re-emphasize that the recited "phone number" is not a phone number of another terminal stored in a phone book of the first terminal, but rather the phone number of the first mobile terminal itself. Whether taken alone or in combination, the Alanara and Flemming patents do not teach or suggest the above-quoted transmitting and storing steps of claim 11. For at least these reasons, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 11 and its dependent claims are non-obvious and thus patentable.

Claim 14 recites that "the user data are transmitted to the base station together with a phone number of the first mobile terminal and then stored in the base station using the phone number as an address." Appellants emphasize again that the recited "phone number" is not a phone number of another terminal stored in a phone book of the first terminal, but rather the phone number of the first mobile terminal itself. The Alanara and Flemming patents do not teach or suggest transmitting "a phone number of the first mobile terminal" with user data to be backed up, nor do these patents either individually or collectively teach or suggest storing the user data in the base station using the phone number of the first mobile terminal as an address.

Appellants therefore submit that claim 14 is non-obvious and thus patentable over an Alanara-Flemming combination, not only by virtue of its dependency from claim 11 but also based on the features separately recited therein.

Claim 18 recites that "the user data are downloaded using a phone number corresponding to the user data to be downloaded as an address." The Alanara and Flemming patents do not individually or collectively teach or suggest using a phone number corresponding to the stored user data as an address for downloading purposes, e.g., for downloading the user data into the new terminal. Absent a teaching or suggestion of these features, Appellants submit that claim 18 cannot be rendered obvious by an Alanara-Flemming combination.

Claim 19 recites that step (d) of claim 1 includes "transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal from the second mobile terminal to the base station; and accessing the user data stored in the base station based on the transmitted phone number." The Alanara and

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Flemming patents do not teach or suggest these features. Appellants therefore submit that claim 19 is non-obvious over the cited combination, not only by virtue of the features recited in base claim 11 but also based on the features separately recited therein.

Claim 20 recites receiving, in a base station, a phone number of a first mobile terminal transmitted from a second mobile terminal, and then "accessing user data stored in the base station for the first mobile terminal based on the transmitted phone number." These features are not taught or suggested by the Alanara and Flemming patents, whether taken alone or in combination. Appellants therefore submit that claim 20 and its dependent claims are non-obvious and thus patentable over an Alanara-Fleming combination.

Claim 30 recites "transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal to the base station and using the transmitted phone number as an address for the user data." Theses features are not taught or suggested by an Alanara-Fleming combination. Appellants therefore submit that claim 30 and its dependent claims are allowable over the cited combination.

Claim 38 recites transmitting a phone number of a first mobile terminal from a second mobile terminal to a base station, and "receiving, in the second mobile terminal, user data of the first mobile terminal from the base station based on the phone number of the first mobile terminal." These features are not taught or suggested by an Alanara-Fleming combination. Appellants therefore submit that claim 38 and its dependent claims are allowable over the cited combination.

II. Claims 3, 7, 12, 15, 37, and 41 are Non-Obvious Over an Alanara-Flemming-Nitta Combination.

Claims 3, 7, 12, 15, 37, and 41 depend from one of independent claims 1, 11, 30, and 38. In order to render these dependent claims obvious, the Nitta patent must teach or suggest the features of claim 1, 11, 30, and 38 missing from the Alanara and Flemming patents.

The Nitta patent was cited for its disclosure of automatically ending radio connection between a base station and mobile station. The Nitta patent does not teach or suggest the features of claims 1, 11, 30, and 38 (discussed in Section I) missing from a combination of Alanara and Flemming. Accordingly, Appellants submit that claims 3, 7, 12, 15, 37, and 41 are non-obvious and thus patentable over an Alanara-Flemming-Nitta combination.

III. Claims 4, 9, 13, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32, 39, and 40 are Non-Obvious Over an Alanara-Flemming-Hayes Combination.

Claims 4, 9, 13, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32, 39, and 40 depend from one of independent claims 1, 11, 20, 30, and 38. In order to render these dependent claims obvious, the Hayes patent must teach or suggest the features of claim 1, 11, 20, 30, and 38 missing from the Alanara and Flemming patents.

The Hayes patent was cited for its disclosure of programming the memory of a new wireless phone. The Hayes patent does not teach or suggest the features of claims 1, 11, 20, 30, and 38 (discussed in Section I) missing from a combination of Alanara and Flemming. Accordingly, Appellants submit that claims 4, 9, 13, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32, 39, and 40 are non-obvious and thus patentable over an Alanara-Flemming-Hayes combination.

IV. **Claims 8 and 16 are Non-Obvious over an Alanara-Flemming-Nitta-Wright Combination.**

Claims 8 and 16 depend from independent claims 1 and 11 respectively. In order to render these dependent claims obvious, the Nitta and Wright patents must teach or suggest the features of claims 1 and 11 missing from the Alanara and Flemming patents.

The Nitta patent was cited for its disclosure of automatically ending radio connection between a base station and a mobile station, and the Wright patent was cited for its disclosure of clearing data from a base station memory. The Nitta and Wright patents do not teach or suggest the features of claims 1 and 11 (discussed in Section I) missing from a combination of Alanara and Flemming. Accordingly, Appellants submit that claims 8 and 16 are non-obvious and thus patentable over an Alanara-Flemming-Nitta-Wright combination.

V. **Claims 21 and 29 are Non-Obvious over an Alanara-Flemming-Wright Combination.**

Claims 21 and 29 depend from independent claim 20. In order to render these dependent claims obvious, the Wright patent must therefore teach or suggest the features of claim 20 missing from the Alanara and Flemming patents.

The Wright patent was cited for its disclosure of clearing data from a base station memory. Wright does not teach or suggest the features of claim 20 (discussed in Section I) missing from a combination of Alanara and Flemming. Accordingly, Appellants submit that claims 21 and 29 are non-obvious and thus patentable over an Alanara-Flemming-Wright combination.

VI. **Claims 22, 26-28, 34-36, and 42-44 are Non-Obvious over an Alanara-Flemming-Doran Combination.**

Claims 22, 26-28, 34-36, and 42-44 depend from independent claims 20, 30, and 38. In order to render these dependent claims obvious, the Doran patent must teach or suggest the features of claims 20, 30, and 38 missing from the Alanara and Flemming patents.

The Doran patent was cited for its disclosure of a phone book having speed dial or quick dial information. Doran does not teach or suggest the features of claims 20, 30, and 38 (discussed in Section I) missing from a combination of Alanara and Flemming. Accordingly, Appellants submit that claims 22, 26-28, 34-36, and 42-44 are non-obvious and thus patentable over an Alanara-Flemming-Doran combination.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse all the rejections in the Final Office Action.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

1. A method for backing up user data in a communication system, comprising:

(a) transmitting user data of a first mobile terminal for storage in a base station;

(b) transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal to the base station with the user data;

(c) storing the user data in the base station using the transmitted phone number as an address; and

(d) downloading the user data stored in the base station to a second mobile terminal.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein step (a) includes:

transmitting a backup request signal from the first mobile terminal to the base station;

transmitting a response signal from the base station to the first mobile terminal in response to the backup request signal;

transmitting the user data from the first mobile terminal to the base station if the response signal is identified; and

storing the user data in the base station.

3.   The method of claim 2, wherein step (a) includes:

automatically ending radio connection between the base station and the first mobile terminal after transmitting/receiving mutual complete commands if the base station receives the user data from the first mobile terminal and stores them therein.

4.   The method of claim 2, wherein the backup request signal is transmitted to the base station only if the backup request signal is input to the first mobile terminal by inputting a password related to maintenance.

6.   The method of claim 1, wherein step (d) includes:

transmitting a download request signal from the second mobile terminal to the base station;

transmitting the user data corresponding to the download request signal; from the base station to the second mobile terminal; and

storing the user data in the second mobile terminal.

7.   The method of claim 6, wherein step (d) further includes:

automatically ending connection between the base station and the second mobile terminal after transmitting/receiving mutual complete commands if the second mobile terminal receives and stores the user data from the base station.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein step (d) further includes:

clearing the user data transmitted from the base station to the second mobile terminal if connection between the base station and the second mobile terminal is ended.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein the download request signal is transmitted to the base station only if the download request signal is input to the second mobile terminal together with a password related to maintenance.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein the user data are downloaded using a phone number corresponding to the user data to be downloaded as an address.

11. A backup method for user data in a mobile terminal comprising:

transmitting a backup request signal for user data of a first mobile terminal to a base station;

transmitting a response signal from the base station to the first mobile terminal in response to the backup request signal;

transmitting the user data from the first mobile terminal to the base station if the response signal is identified;

transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal to the base station with the user data;

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storing the user data in the base station using the transmitted phone number as an address;

transmitting a download request signal for the user data stored in the base station from a second mobile terminal to the base station; and

downloading the user data from the base station to the second mobile terminal.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising the step of ending radio connection between the base station and the first mobile terminal after transmitting/receiving mutual complete commander if the base station receives the user data from the first mobile terminal and stores them therein.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the backup request signal is transmitted to the base station only if the backup request signal is input to the first mobile terminal by inputting a password related to maintenance.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the user data are transmitted to the base station together with a phone number of the first mobile terminal and then stored in the base station using the phone number as an address.

15.   The method of claim 11, further comprising the step of ending connection between the base station and the second mobile terminal after transmitting/receiving mutual complete commander if the second mobile terminal downloads the user data from the base station.

16.   The method of claim 15, further comprising the step of clearing the user data transmitted from the base station to the second mobile terminal if connection between the base station and the second mobile terminal is ended.

17.   The method of claim 11, wherein the download request signal is transmitted to the base station only if the download request signal is input to the second mobile terminal together with a password related to maintenance.

18.   The method of claim 11, wherein the user data are downloaded using a phone number corresponding to the user data to be downloaded as an address.

19.   The method of claim 1, wherein step (d) includes:

transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal from the second mobile terminal to the base station; and

accessing the user data stored in the base station based on the transmitted phone

number.

20. A method for backing up user data in a communication system, comprising:

receiving, in a base station, a phone number of a first mobile terminal transmitted

from a second mobile terminal;

accessing user data stored in the base station for the first mobile terminal based

on the transmitted phone number; and

transmitting the user data for storage to the second mobile terminal.

21. The method of claim 20, further comprising:

clearing user data transmitted from the base station to the second mobile terminal

when connection between the base station and second mobile terminal ends.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the phone number of the first mobile terminal

is not the phone number of the second mobile terminal.

23. The method of claim 20, further comprising:

receiving a password from the second mobile terminal; and

performing said accessing step only if the password is valid.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the password is a maintenance password established for the first mobile terminal.

25. The method of claim 20, wherein the user data includes phone book information.

26. The method of claim 20, wherein the user data includes speed-dial or quick-dial information.

27. The method of claim 20, wherein the user data includes speech-recognition information.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the speech-recognition information is associated with a phone number of at least one user in a phone book stored in the first mobile terminal.

29. The method of claim 20, further comprising:

automatically clearing the user data from the base station after the user data is transmitted to the second mobile terminal.

30.   A method for managing user data in a communication system, comprising:

transmitting user data of a first mobile terminal to a base station;

transmitting a phone number of the first mobile terminal to the base station and using the transmitted phone number as an address for the user data; and

receiving acknowledgment from the base station that the user data has been received.

31.   The method of claim 30, further comprising:

transmitting a password to the base station prior to transmitting the user data and phone number.

32.   The method of claim 31, wherein the password is a maintenance password established for the first mobile terminal.

33.   The method of claim 30, wherein the user data includes phone book information.

34.   The method of claim 30, wherein the user data includes speed-dial or quick-dial information.

35.   The method of claim 30, wherein the user data includes speech-recognition information.

36.   The method of claim 30, wherein the speech-recognition information is associated with a phone number of at least one user in a phone book stored in the first mobile terminal.

37.   The method of claim 30, further comprising:

automatically ending connection between the first mobile terminal and base station upon receiving said acknowledgment.

38.   A method for managing user data in a communication system, comprising:

transmitting a phone number of a first mobile terminal from a second mobile terminal to a base station; and

receiving, in the second mobile terminal, user data of the first mobile terminal from the base station based on the phone number of the first mobile terminal.

39.   The method of claim 38, further comprising:

transmitting a password from the second mobile terminal to the base station prior to transmitting the phone number.

40.   The method of claim 39, wherein the password is a maintenance password established for the first mobile terminal.

41.   The method of claim 38, further comprising:

automatically ending connection between the second mobile terminal and the base station after receiving the user data.

42.   The method of claim 38, wherein the user data includes speed-dial or quick-dial information.

43.   The method of claim 38, wherein the user data includes speech-recognition information.

44.   The method of claim 38, wherein the speech-recognition information is associated with a phone number of at least one user in a phone book stored in the first mobile terminal.